

The masterly moves made in the strike by the labor leaders and by the officials of the railway company, in those two contending forces two men stand out prominently as the real directors in many moves that do not appear on the surface. They are General Manager Maher, the short, powerfully set director of the Union Railway's forces, ruddy cheeked, blue eyed, with the voice and the swing of the hammer, and Fitzgerald, the broad shouldered, high browed strategist who has maneuvered the entire fight for the railway men. Fitzgerald, whose long gray hair and beard and his forehead, is an unusual man among labor leaders. He is alert, with keen gray eyes that snap and a voice that is soft yet commanding.

Each man is seeking to outwit the other. Each is trying to find out what the other is doing. Mr. Maher had his employees, strike breakers and private detectives gathering information for him concerning the movements of the men. Organiser Fitzgerald had detailed his strikers to every saloon, every gathering place of the street railway men throughout the Bronx and Manhattan, winning converts and gathering facts for him.

Bronx Men On P. C. Organized.

"There are 1,150 motormen and conductors of the Union Railway in the Bronx," said Fitzgerald, "and we have 88 per cent. of those men organized and with us. The company is not operating in the Bronx and we are going to keep it that way."

"We have all the men with us and will have the men in Manhattan with us within a few days. We are fighting in New York, first of all, for the right to organize. After that we are ready to arbitrate any other differences, but our demand now is for a strike. We are in this fight to a finish, and so far we have received no word from the company nor have sent them any except our demands."

Fitzgerald also said that one of the next moves of the unions would be to organize the drivers of motor vehicles and obtain their cooperation in the fight against the street car company.

General Manager Maher was likewise vehement. "We have made no overtures. We will make none," he said to a reporter for The Sun. "This is not a strike. It simply is a case where many of our men have been intimidated and refuse to work unless they are given the protection of a bunch of guerrillas and gun men from the West have jumped into New York and are terrorizing our men."

Predicts Strike Will Spread.

"If the police permit this to continue the strike will spread to Manhattan and every line there will be tied up. There can be no street car service. I have asked the Police Department to place one uniformed policeman on every car leaving the barns. One policeman in uniform is not enough to protect the detectives in plain clothes, for the strikers will not approach a car with a man in police uniform."

"They broke up our service this morning at West Farms by those tactics and I look for more trouble to-morrow morning. But all this could be stopped if the Police Commissioner would assign uniformed men to the street cars. If he does not there is likely to be the same trouble in Manhattan. The Commissioner has told me that it is against the rule of the department to place uniformed men for that purpose, but he said he would give me detectives."

Woods Assigns 175 Police to Job.

Mr. Maher had a conference with Deputy Police Commissioner Lord in the morning. Mr. Lord promised him that he would go over the matter with Commissioner Woods and the Police Commissioner Dunham. After a consultation among those three men Commissioner Woods announced he had assigned 175 men, including the "strong arm squad," to go to the Bronx.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger, accordingly, was sent to the Bronx to observe conditions and to give instructions to the Police Inspector in charge of the Bronx and to the various precinct commanders as to additional policing. The policemen were told they were not to interfere unless they saw a strike expression of threats. They were told pickets had the right to try to influence workers to quit.

Many additional policemen from Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island had been on duty in the Bronx over night and they had little or no trouble.

During the night, General Manager Maher had collected a number of strike breakers through a detective agency and by the aid of automobiles had distributed them to various car barns. He had also succeeded in persuading a few of the regular conductors and motormen to remain on duty. Some of those men remained over night in the car barns, where they were fed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The company was slow in getting the cars started. For instance, seventy-five cars are usually started from the car barn at 17th street and gotten ready but by 7 o'clock only fifteen cars had been sent out. From the Kingsbridge car barn eighty-two usually are sent out every morning, but only sixteen left the barn. From the West Farms car house only a few cars were on the streets.

Pickets at the Car Barns.

At all the barns were assembled pickets who accosted every man bound for the barns and tried to persuade him to quit. If the man ignored them he was jeered and hooted. When one car left the West Farms barn and passed under the subway structure at 17th street and Southern boulevard a striker ran out in front of the car. The motorman slowed down, and 100 strikers charged upon the car, trying to pull the trolley off. Then they tried to drag the motorman and conductor from the car, but a cordon of police, swinging their nightsticks quickly dispersed the crowd. As the day wore on it was clear that not 20 per cent. of the regular service was being given to the public. It was clear also that few of the motormen were old employees, but were strike breakers. They were not in uniform. One motorman drove out of the barn wearing a derby hat and returned with a soft hat. He remarked that his stiff hat had encountered a stick.

Conductors Nattily Dressed.

The conductors were of the strike-breakers type. Some were nattily dressed, wearing silk stockings, tailored suits. They made no effort to use fare, but calmly stuck the coins in their pockets, disregarding the cash boxes on the rear platforms. In fact, it was said that conductor and motorman were permitted to divide the proceeds of each trip.

That situation aroused the wrath of Richard Barry, a striking conductor, of No. 381 East 151st street, who boarded a Webster avenue car last evening. He observed that the conductor was not using the coin box and he protested. He refused to pay his fare, whereupon more words ensued and then a fight broke out and he had afterward at the Bronx Park police station, where he was made a prisoner. "Something happened, I don't know what it was," he needed the service of an ambulance doctor.

A reporter for The Sun boarded a car at West Farms in the afternoon. It was marked as a crookster car and he asked the conductor who amiably pocketed the fare without ringing it up.

"Which way do you go?" "Oh, I don't know. Which way do you want to go?" "To Fordham Square?" "All right, that's where we're bound. The car soon turned southward, and

when the reporter asked the reason, by the labor leaders and by the officials of the railway company, in those two contending forces two men stand out prominently as the real directors in many moves that do not appear on the surface. They are General Manager Maher, the short, powerfully set director of the Union Railway's forces, ruddy cheeked, blue eyed, with the voice and the swing of the hammer, and Fitzgerald, the broad shouldered, high browed strategist who has maneuvered the entire fight for the railway men. Fitzgerald, whose long gray hair and beard and his forehead, is an unusual man among labor leaders. He is alert, with keen gray eyes that snap and a voice that is soft yet commanding.

Each man is seeking to outwit the other. Each is trying to find out what the other is doing. Mr. Maher had his employees, strike breakers and private detectives gathering information for him concerning the movements of the men. Organiser Fitzgerald had detailed his strikers to every saloon, every gathering place of the street railway men throughout the Bronx and Manhattan, winning converts and gathering facts for him.

French Claim Progress East of Estrees—A Hot Fusillade.

BIPLANE IS SHOT DOWN

6,250 Prisoners Taken in Great Battle of Last Tuesday.

LONDON, July 27.—The official statement issued by the War Office to-night reads:

To-day there has been hard infantry fighting to the northeast of Poitiers and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood.

North of the line of Poitiers-Bazentin le Petit we succeeded last night in capturing about 200 yards of an important enemy trench, which hitherto had successfully resisted all our attacks. This morning, after an intense enfilade artillery fire, the enemy succeeded in regaining possession of the whole trench, but our troops immediately re-attacked and have regained a footing in the southern end.

On the right flank, after hard fighting, we have driven the enemy from the east and northeast of Delville Wood. Heavy fighting still continues in this vicinity, including Longueval, where we regained a portion of the northern part of the village.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning a strong enemy party entered our trenches immediately west of Ypres-Pilken road, but were immediately driven out.

Further south, after artillery preparation, a party of British troops raided the enemy's lines. The Germans were encountered in front of their own wire and sustained a loss of some thirty killed. The British infantry then fought their way into the trenches, in which we found many Germans killed by our bombardment.

Some German troops were also captured by the Royal Flying Corps Wednesday in locating enemy batteries and newly constructed defences. Owing to the clouds and mist our machines had to fly very low. Two of them are missing.

The text of the British official statement issued this afternoon is as follows: Throughout the night our artillery has been active and we continued to press the enemy with hand to hand encounters at various points.

The enemy is using large numbers of gas and tear shells in the battle area.

Elsewhere on the British front there was no incident of importance in the last forty-eight hours.

The British official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out to-night.

Brig-Gen. Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions near the New Langenberg-Isang road at Malangali. After capturing a section of the enemy retired hurriedly in the direction of Isang, abandoning a 4.1 inch howitzer and two machine guns.

Among a number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Sir, late governor of the New Langenberg district. Dr. Sir has since died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsberg form a part of the German forces in this area.

Latest Communiqué.

PARIS, July 27.—The communiqué issued by the War Office this evening follows:

There was the usual bombardment on the greater part of the front. There was a violent cannonade on the right bank of the Meuse, especially on the sectors of Fleury and the Fumini and Chenois Woods.

At 10.45 o'clock this morning three enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Creny-en-Valois. Three women were wounded and one girl was killed.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office this afternoon says:

South of the Somme the French made progress east of Estrees. There was a lively fusillade on the outskirts of Soyecourt.

North of the Aisne a German attack on the salient northwest of the Butte wood near Ville au Bois was stopped by our machine gun fire.

In Champagne about 10 P. M. (Wednesday) the Germans made a strong attack on a front of 1,200 meters west of Promes and got into a few of our front trenches. They were immediately expelled by a counter attack, however.

The artillery combat was renewed during the night on the Verdun front at Hill 304 and on the Fleury sector. The French made progress by grenade fighting west of the Triumont works.

Russian Attack Valm.

BERLIN, July 27.—The afternoon German official report says:

Eastern Theatre.—The Russians yesterday evening made a futile storming attack against our positions on the

WAR MOVES TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

French Claim Progress East of Estrees—A Hot Fusillade.

BIPLANE IS SHOT DOWN

6,250 Prisoners Taken in Great Battle of Last Tuesday.

LONDON, July 27.—The official statement issued by the War Office to-night reads:

To-day there has been hard infantry fighting to the northeast of Poitiers and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood.

North of the line of Poitiers-Bazentin le Petit we succeeded last night in capturing about 200 yards of an important enemy trench, which hitherto had successfully resisted all our attacks. This morning, after an intense enfilade artillery fire, the enemy succeeded in regaining possession of the whole trench, but our troops immediately re-attacked and have regained a footing in the southern end.

On the right flank, after hard fighting, we have driven the enemy from the east and northeast of Delville Wood. Heavy fighting still continues in this vicinity, including Longueval, where we regained a portion of the northern part of the village.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning a strong enemy party entered our trenches immediately west of Ypres-Pilken road, but were immediately driven out.

Further south, after artillery preparation, a party of British troops raided the enemy's lines. The Germans were encountered in front of their own wire and sustained a loss of some thirty killed. The British infantry then fought their way into the trenches, in which we found many Germans killed by our bombardment.

Some German troops were also captured by the Royal Flying Corps Wednesday in locating enemy batteries and newly constructed defences. Owing to the clouds and mist our machines had to fly very low. Two of them are missing.

The text of the British official statement issued this afternoon is as follows: Throughout the night our artillery has been active and we continued to press the enemy with hand to hand encounters at various points.

The enemy is using large numbers of gas and tear shells in the battle area.

Elsewhere on the British front there was no incident of importance in the last forty-eight hours.

The British official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out to-night.

Brig-Gen. Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions near the New Langenberg-Isang road at Malangali. After capturing a section of the enemy retired hurriedly in the direction of Isang, abandoning a 4.1 inch howitzer and two machine guns.

Among a number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Sir, late governor of the New Langenberg district. Dr. Sir has since died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsberg form a part of the German forces in this area.

Latest Communiqué.

PARIS, July 27.—The communiqué issued by the War Office this evening follows:

There was the usual bombardment on the greater part of the front. There was a violent cannonade on the right bank of the Meuse, especially on the sectors of Fleury and the Fumini and Chenois Woods.

At 10.45 o'clock this morning three enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Creny-en-Valois. Three women were wounded and one girl was killed.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office this afternoon says:

South of the Somme the French made progress east of Estrees. There was a lively fusillade on the outskirts of Soyecourt.

North of the Aisne a German attack on the salient northwest of the Butte wood near Ville au Bois was stopped by our machine gun fire.

In Champagne about 10 P. M. (Wednesday) the Germans made a strong attack on a front of 1,200 meters west of Promes and got into a few of our front trenches. They were immediately expelled by a counter attack, however.

The artillery combat was renewed during the night on the Verdun front at Hill 304 and on the Fleury sector. The French made progress by grenade fighting west of the Triumont works.

Russian Attack Valm.

BERLIN, July 27.—The afternoon German official report says:

Eastern Theatre.—The Russians yesterday evening made a futile storming attack against our positions on the

FOR CONTROL OF FRENCH ARMY.

Chamber of Deputies Delegates

Powers to Its War Committee.

PARIS, July 27.—The question of Parliamentary control of the army was solved in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the adoption, by 289 votes to 200, of a resolution to the effect that the Chamber delegates to its war committee the necessary powers for exercising effective control on the field and within the limits of their powers as provided by the Chamber order of June 23.

The resolution adds: "The Government is invited to assure to its delegates a control in the form of complete and free exercise of their commission and all facilities necessary to its execution. The delegates will report to the Government and must report to the Chamber at least once every three months."

American Surety Bldg.

Known throughout the country. Distinctive address: 100 Broadway.

Superior Office. Marine and Navy. English, French, Italian and Spanish. 40 Branch Offices and over 12,000 Agents in the United States.

Private Wire Service to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Offices.

Shara River, northwest of Liachovichy. They also were annihilated by the Russian artillery. Other wise, apart from an outpost fight on the Komara, south of Vidy, which was only productive of severe enemy losses, there is nothing to report.

Western Theatre.—Between the Ancre and the Somme intense artillery activity on both sides lasted into the night. Enemy hand grenade attacks were repulsed west of Poitiers.

South of the Somme a French attack carried out northeast of Barleux failed.

During the night several strong French attacks, made in the region of Froide Terre and Fleury, were repulsed. Fighting continues at some points.

Strong reconnoitering detachments attacking on the front southwest of Warancourt and parols near Richbourg, were repulsed.

A French coup de main north of Viennes le Château failed. Near Villers-Bols and northwest of Frunay our patrols made about fifty prisoners in the French position.

A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight east of Rheims.

Italian Attacks Repulsed.

LONDON, July 27.—An Austrian official communication as received by Reuters Telegram Company says:

Repeated severe enemy attacks yesterday afternoon between Radziviloff and the Styria collapsed.

On both sides the road from Lezanow the Russians continued their efforts, but were repulsed after bitter fighting, leaving a thousand prisoners in our hands.

Italian Theatre.—Strong Italian attacks, first with artillery and then with infantry, made from seven o'clock yesterday morning until two o'clock in the afternoon, southwest of Panegoglio were all repulsed.

The Italians, with fresh forces, then re-attacked, but were repulsed. Heavy fighting still continues in this vicinity, including Longueval, where we regained a portion of the northern part of the village.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning a strong enemy party entered our trenches immediately west of Ypres-Pilken road, but were immediately driven out.

Further south, after artillery preparation, a party of British troops raided the enemy's lines. The Germans were encountered in front of their own wire and sustained a loss of some thirty killed. The British infantry then fought their way into the trenches, in which we found many Germans killed by our bombardment.

Some German troops were also captured by the Royal Flying Corps Wednesday in locating enemy batteries and newly constructed defences. Owing to the clouds and mist our machines had to fly very low. Two of them are missing.

The text of the British official statement issued this afternoon is as follows: Throughout the night our artillery has been active and we continued to press the enemy with hand to hand encounters at various points.

The enemy is using large numbers of gas and tear shells in the battle area.

Elsewhere on the British front there was no incident of importance in the last forty-eight hours.

The British official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out to-night.

Brig-Gen. Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions near the New Langenberg-Isang road at Malangali. After capturing a section of the enemy retired hurriedly in the direction of Isang, abandoning a 4.1 inch howitzer and two machine guns.

Among a number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Sir, late governor of the New Langenberg district. Dr. Sir has since died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsberg form a part of the German forces in this area.

Latest Communiqué.

PARIS, July 27.—The communiqué issued by the War Office this evening follows:

There was the usual bombardment on the greater part of the front. There was a violent cannonade on the right bank of the Meuse, especially on the sectors of Fleury and the Fumini and Chenois Woods.

At 10.45 o'clock this morning three enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Creny-en-Valois. Three women were wounded and one girl was killed.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office this afternoon says:

South of the Somme the French made progress east of Estrees. There was a lively fusillade on the outskirts of Soyecourt.

North of the Aisne a German attack on the salient northwest of the Butte wood near Ville au Bois was stopped by our machine gun fire.

In Champagne about 10 P. M. (Wednesday) the Germans made a strong attack on a front of 1,200 meters west of Promes and got into a few of our front trenches. They were immediately expelled by a counter attack, however.

The artillery combat was renewed during the night on the Verdun front at Hill 304 and on the Fleury sector. The French made progress by grenade fighting west of the Triumont works.

Russian Attack Valm.

BERLIN, July 27.—The afternoon German official report says:

Eastern Theatre.—The Russians yesterday evening made a futile storming attack against our positions on the

RUSSIANS ON HEELS OF DEFEATED TURKS

Capture of Erzingan Gives Victors Control of Armenian Territory.

MUNITION DEPOT TAKEN

Way Opened Through Trebizond for Junction of Invading Armies.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Russian forces operating in the Caucasus are continuing their pursuit of the retreating Turks, the Russian official statement issued to-day says. In the Turkish fortress of Erzingan, the capture of which was announced yesterday, the Russians took a depot of war materials.

Russian troops covered a hundred miles in their advance on Erzingan within a week. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia through Trebizond for the western and southern Caucasian armies.

Three months ago the Turks undertook a comprehensive campaign with 350,000 men, intending to recapture Erzerum, and incidentally to draw troops from the Russian European theatre. The campaign, however, was a failure. In holding the Turks in the Erzerum district, while delivering an effective blow at them in the Mush district, the Russian advance on the Caucasus has caused the Germans to withdraw troops from the Balkans, and Turks were sent there to replace them. The Russian advance on the Caucasus thus afforded, started a vigorous offensive toward Erzingan. Only a rear guard battle preceded the capture of the town, the Turkish main force having been beaten and forced to retreat toward Sivastopol.

Col. Shumsky, military critic of the *Russkaya Gazeta*, in an article on the history of the Russian advance on Erzingan, says: "This defeat of the best troops of the Ottoman Empire has quite broken the Turkish defence. No further serious offensive can be expected, since only part of the divisions from the Constantinople, Thracian and Egyptian armies can be spared to patch up these broken units."

RUSSIANS ON HEELS OF DEFEATED TURKS

Capture of Erzingan Gives Victors Control of Armenian Territory.

MUNITION DEPOT TAKEN

Way Opened Through Trebizond for Junction of Invading Armies.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Russian forces operating in the Caucasus are continuing their pursuit of the retreating Turks, the Russian official statement issued to-day says. In the Turkish fortress of Erzingan, the capture of which was announced yesterday, the Russians took a depot of war materials.

Russian troops covered a hundred miles in their advance on Erzingan within a week. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia through Trebizond for the western and southern Caucasian armies.

Three months ago the Turks undertook a comprehensive campaign with 350,000 men, intending to recapture Erzerum, and incidentally to draw troops from the Russian European theatre. The campaign, however, was a failure. In holding the Turks in the Erzerum district, while delivering an effective blow at them in the Mush district, the Russian advance on the Caucasus has caused the Germans to withdraw troops from the Balkans, and Turks were sent there to replace them. The Russian advance on the Caucasus thus afforded, started a vigorous offensive toward Erzingan. Only a rear guard battle preceded the capture of the town, the Turkish main force having been beaten and forced to retreat toward Sivastopol.

Col. Shumsky, military critic of the *Russkaya Gazeta*, in an article on the history of the Russian advance on Erzingan, says: "This defeat of the best troops of the Ottoman Empire has quite broken the Turkish defence. No further serious offensive can be expected, since only part of the divisions from the Constantinople, Thracian and Egyptian armies can be spared to patch up these broken units."

RUSSIANS CLOSING ON BRODY.

Austrians Fall Back—Car's Army Twelve Miles From City.

LONDON, July 27.—Advices received to-night from Vienna admit that the Austrian forces are retreating before the onslaught of the Russians at Brody, which is called by the Austrians, Petrograd announces that the Russian army is within twelve miles of Brody on the north and within six miles on the northeast.

The fall of Brody would mean a general retirement of the German-Austrian army in Galicia, for it is one of the strongest points on the entire line guarding Lemberg.

Petrograd announces that 124 officers and 6,200 men were captured Tuesday, together with 5 field guns and 25 machine guns. The capture of Brody would mean a general retirement of the German-Austrian army in Galicia, for it is one of the strongest points on the entire line guarding Lemberg.

The Austrians have taken the counter offensive in southern Bukovina at a point north of the Tripol Ridge. They have succeeded in crossing the Chernoz River.

WARNS GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Party Committee Tells Workers to Avoid Strike.

BERLIN, July 27.—The manifesto to the working classes issued by the Socialist executive committee and the General Commission of Labor Unions, appealing against the general strike which the leaders of the labor movement are endeavoring to organize, reads, in part, as follows:

"The prolonged war weighs heavily on all nations and entails great sacrifices. It severely tests the endurance of those at home and at the front, and it is natural that ill feeling and discontent should develop."

"This situation unfortunately is being abused by irresponsible individuals, who wish to mislead labor into resorting to measures which are not in the slightest degree adapted to relieve the burden, but rather to increase it."

"We therefore consider it our duty to warn labor against the machinations of apostles of protest and a general strike which would lead to disaster and anarchy."

"Immediately after the declaration of a state of war we issued a warning against reckless action, referring to the peace of the front and the peace of the home front, and we renew that warning to-day, when cool blood and calm reasoning are more than ever necessary."

Noted German Flier Killed.

LONDON, July 27.—Lieut. Otto Paruchau, recently given the decoration of Pour le Mérite for bringing down his eighth enemy aeroplane, has been killed in an air battle, according to a Reuters' Amsterdam despatch, which quotes the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

SPENDS \$600,115 OF RELIEF FUND.

BOSTON, July 27.—James L. Barton, chairman of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, announced here to-day that since October 25, 1915, the committee has distributed \$600,115 among the destitute in Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Persia and Syria, and \$40,000 is still on hand.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—As a result of a conference to-day between Acting Secretary Polk and Prince von Hatzfeldt, counselor of the German Embassy, negotiations to adjust the indemnity for the sinking of the American ship *William P. Frye* by the German raider *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, probably will be conducted by American Ambassador Gerard and the German Foreign Office.

Prince Hatzfeldt suggested that time could be saved by having the discussions carried on in Berlin, and Mr. Polk indicated his assent to the plan.

GERMAN WOMAN TO DIE AS SPY.

BERLIN, July 27.—A French military court at Mar-selles on May 12 sentenced a woman named Pfadt to death for treason and espionage. The Supreme Court having rejected the appeal, the sentence of death